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government affairs in their efforts to put such administration upon a more efficient basis."

The Financial Administration of Great Britain is in the form of a report by a commission of three American scholars whose qualifications, as investigators, are well known to the readers of the *Journal*. The original plans of the commission involved an intensive study of the financial administration of Germany and France as well as of that of Great Britain, but these were interrupted by the war, and only the investigation of the British system was completed. It is to be regretted that the plans of the commission could not be carried out as originally conceived.

The authors of *The Financial Administration of Great Britain* have succeeded admirably in setting forth the fundamental principles upon which the British system rests and in bringing out clearly the specific means employed in putting these principles into execution. The details relating to estimates, voting of moneys, auditing, etc., are set forth accurately, and conclusions are drawn with more or less reference to our own situation. The volume is an important and timely contribution.

Those who teach public finance to undergraduates have long felt the need of a translation of Stourm's standard work on the budget. This need has now been met. The translator has performed his difficult task fairly well, while the editor has corrected a few mistakes made by the author in his description of American budgetary procedure.

Women and Work. The Economic Value of College Training. By HELEN MARIE BENNETT. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1917. 8vo, pp. 287. \$1.50.

In this book Miss Bennett has, to use one of her own oft-recurring terms, "blithely" attacked the question of vocational advice for the college girl who, having chosen a non-technical course, finds herself unwilling to teach. From her college-woman point of view Miss Bennett has written, in a rather noticeably journalistic style, a readable and somewhat amusing interpretation of experiences and impressions that have come to her as manager of the Chicago Collegiate Bureau of Occupation. She has, however, made a mistake in adopting a more pretentious title for her work than the results of her efforts warrant. The book falls far short of being an adequate discussion of "women and work," and only incidentally does it deal with college training as a distinct economic asset. It has interest for the vocational adviser and for the young woman looking uncertainly for a sphere of usefulness. However, the title only vaguely suggests this. On the other hand, having lured the attention of the student of economics by assuming to undertake an evaluation of college training for women, it leaves him with the disappointed realization that he must look to the future for a competent treatment of the subject.